

# The Massillon Independent.

VOL. XXV—NO. 50.

MASSILLON, OHIO, JUNE 1, 1888.

WHOLE NO. 1,478.

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

### ATTORNEYS.

**R. W. MCGAUGHEY**, Attorney at Law, Office over Deibner's Arcade Store, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.  
**D. F. KENNERL**, Attorney at Law, Office over No. 12 South Erie street, Massillon, O.  
**WILLIAMSON & GARRETT**, Attorneys at Law, Rooms Nos. 11 and 11 1/2 Over Bank.

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## POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Topics of the Times Given in a terse and spicy manner.

The Winnebagoes are starving again. Dr. John B. Ham, of Columbus, Ind., is dead.

Cable cars killed John Garding at St. Paul, Minnesota.

The drill and sham battles at Nashville are a great success.

Unknown assassinated James McDowell near Childersburg, Ala.

A Merchant Protective union has been organized at London, O.

Incendiaries burned Mollie Whitten's sporting house at Ironton, O.

Ironton, O., and Ashland, Ky., are tying themselves with a street railroad.

The sylvan silence of Winchester, Ind., is broken by the roar of a new gas well.

Ironton fined and imprisoned several saloonkeepers who violated the Sunday law.

Many Clermonts are opposed to the bringing of Grant's old homestead to Cincinnati.

At Wellsville, O., David Yokum's little girl played with a revolver and killed her aged grandmother.

Dr. Potomac, of Millersburg, O., sued by Stephen Kiser for a \$10,000 job of malpractice, is excused by the jury.

Mrs. Edwin Rose and son Orris died at Marion, O., with symptoms of arsenical poisoning. Chemists are investigating.

Henry Kahlo, of Toledo, has been appointed member of the state board of pardons in case of T. E. Cunningham, resigned.

Ed Chamberlain, who murdered his sweet-heart at Reynolds, Ind., because she gave him the cold shake, writes a letter in which he advises all young men to follow his noble example in such cases.

A white man in Georgia stained his face like a negro's, passed himself off as a divine being named Abbdigal, and got hold of considerable money of his dupes. They found him out and nearly beat him to death.

The universal predilection of Cornerackers to take a drink regardless of consequences brought sudden death to Samuel Miller, who turned livid immediately after drinking from a mineral well. But he was from Louisville and the well contained water.

There is an unpleasantness between Professor Hallman, superintendent of the LaPorte, Ind., schools, and the board. Two thousand children marched to Professor Hallman's residence and presented him with a floral wreath as a testimonial of their affection.

The remains of Henry Barland, a young man, member of Douglas Lodge, Knights of Pythias, of Cincinnati, were found in a tunnel on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, near Clarksburg, W. Va., horribly mangled. It is supposed he fell from the train during the night.

William Bedford and others have brought suit to make the policy sharks of Evansville, Ind., pay their losses. The p. s. refuse, and threaten the Covington Lottery company, mortgaged by Pattison & Brown, with dire vengeance for putting up the job that broke their honest hearts and business.

At Marion, Ind., Lee and Henry Casey went to the principal grocery store Saturday night and filled their wagon with a few eatables for Sunday. Then they casually picked up a horse to pull the wagon. They are under bonds to explain why they neglected to mention the transactions to the owners of the property.

Catholic Knights are in convention at Hamilton.

Nelson Teater, wealthy Lancaster, Ky., farmer, was found drowned in a pond. Murder is suspected.

St. Joseph's Catholic church at Tiffin, O., held a congregation of 1,500 people for memorial purposes.

Dan Crawford, in a fit of jealousy, chopped his rival's head into mince meat with an ax, near Memphis, Tenn.

Mrs. William Pown was instantly killed and her husband and child seriously injured by lightning at Pomeroy, O.

Youngstown, O., weeps and refuses to be comforted because of her \$75,000 public building, which is not. Grover says nixie.

At Granville, O., the flies of a feed mill boiler were found stuffed with loaded shot-guns arranged to explode when the boiler was heated.

J. W. Shinn, of Cincinnati, greased his way into official clutches by stealing \$120 worth of butter of R. Stoner. He was caught at Columbus.

Robert Maynard plowed up a pot of gold coin near Indianapolis, and immediately quit work in order to devote his entire attention to getting away with it.

John Whaley, of London, O., climbed to the top of a forty-foot tree after an owl. Owl's all right and John has a broken hip and an indefinite number of cracked ribs.

A dulle barglar, wearing Councilman Hodel's clothes, Mrs. Fisher's jewelry and smoking Groverman Tuthill's cigars, is looked for by the Lawrenceburg, Ind., police.

Shelbyville, Ind., authorities have a half-brother in one of their county jail. His first name is Edward, and he owns up to entering J. B. Harrell's house without invitation.

Mrs. Hattie Radcliffe, of Painesville, O., tried to extinguish burning sulphur by pouring on it a bowl of gasoline which she took for water. Her life paid the penalty of the mistake.

Burglars entered Peter Millar's clothing store at Lancaster, O., tried on and discarded clothes, shirts, etc., until they had found \$500 worth of their size, which they took and departed.

James Blair, of Seymour, Ind., seated himself on the limb of a tree and proceeded to saw it off between himself and the tree. He reached the ground with a sprained back and a disjunct opinion of himself.

At a caucus of Democratic congressmen Monday night in Washington, it was decided to amend the Mills tariff bill by taking works of art, kowin, pottery, clays, pumies and plums from the free list and restore them to existing rates of duties.

Executive committee of the Union Labor party of Chicago has voted to throw the strength of the organization to the Democratic state ticket on account of the multiplicity of labor tickets in the field.

More than six million copies of various tariff speeches have been ordered by congressmen for distribution among their constituents, and before the session closes it is expected that at least fifteen million copies will be sent out. About eight hundred thousand copies of William L. Scott's speech have been ordered and 500,000 of Speaker Carlisle's. On the Republican side the demand for McKinley's is greatest. Nearly every representative who has delivered or had a speech printed has ordered from 5,000 to 5,000 copies for large circulation.

Mollie Garfield will be married June 14. Vermont Republicans are not instructed for Blaine.

A hand-axe killed General Wilson near Knoxville, O.

A falling limb killed Mrs. Charity Wise near Vanceburg, Ky.

John Mangrove, pioneer, died at Urbana Tuesday, aged seventy.

Private Leisner killed Sergeant Webster at Topeka, Kan. General.

Frank Hatch, a former Cincinnati, was drowned near Fordham, N. Y.

Decorations day was generally observed throughout the United States.

Cedarville township, near Xenia, O., went dry by a vote of 284 against 4.

Farmer Seaton was kicked to death by his \$1,000 stallion, near Monroe, Mich.

Mrs. Theresa Zonn, of Ripley, O., got a divorce and married another man the same day.

Governor Foraker has granted Blinkey Morgan sixty days more in this vale of tears.

The city of New Albany, Ind., is lodging down back alleys to avoid the dums of her creditors.

President Cleveland participated in the memorial exercises at New York and Brooklyn, D. oratory.

A wild va-tion were killed and a daughter was fatally injured by a gang of toughs near O'nevia, Ark.

William Metlar, of Seymour, Ind., was killed by lightning, and while attending his funeral Mrs. Adolph Smith dropped dead.

Senator Voorhees has been commissioned to drive the Gray horse around the vice presidential ring at the St. Louis political races.

Chamberlain, the White county, Indiana, murderer, is hermetically sealed in the Michigan City penitentiary for preserving purposes.

At Newark, O., two men supposed to be Pennicks, of Cardington, were drowned in the Licking reservoir during the storm Tuesday.

"Murder in the first degree" is the label tacked by the Jackson, O., grand jury on the crime of John Montgomery, who killed Ben Humphrey.

Emmett V. Rhoads, the defaulting cashier of the St. Paris, O., bank, has been bound over to the United States circuit court in the sum of \$10,000.

They say that a rough draft of a declaration by Cleveland to accept a renomination for the presidency was found at a Washington paper dealer's.

A difference of opinion as to whether the law restricting the sale of liquors goes into effect next Sunday or some other Sunday is tearing up Lockland.

Mrs. George Rice, Athenian mother-in-law, must pay her son's wife \$1,505.33 for estranging and bringing about separation between the young couple.

Hair is worth \$15 a handful in Louisville. Mrs. Ida Stoves was assessed that much for snatching one grab from the head of her hated rival, Mrs. Grossman.

Wabash, Ind.: Rev. J. J. Parrott disregarded the scripture injunction by building his house upon the sand and the rampaging Believer is carrying it away.

One Tarascol, colored, was among a crowd of fish law violators arraigned before Squire Black at Mason, O. His best friends admit that the case looks dark for him.

The Louisiana Democratic legislative caucus nominated Judge F. D. White for junior United States senator, to succeed Senator J. B. Eads, whose term expires in 1891.

At Louisville, Ky., Richard Smith will come out of the pen in 1902 with sad memories of how he lost the last big slice of the nineteenth century by robbing B. W. Harding of his hard-earned shekels.

At Meunton, Ind., a bolt of lightning played around the head of a young lady, pulled out her hairpins, gazed upon the tower of crimson tresses, smiled a sickly smile and bolted for a less lurid location.

Gil Smithson, son of Ripley's city marshal, liberated some jail-birds and retired into obscurity to avoid a public ovation. He couldn't resist the circus, however, and was officially escorted home there to fill the void made by himself in the lonesome iron cell.

William Stalknecht, a walking delegate, obtained a verdict for \$7,800 against Rothchild & son, furniture manufacturers, who had him arrested on the charge of inciting a strike. Stalknecht visited the factory one day, and two weeks later a strike followed.

Andy Downs, Owingsville, Ky., saloonist, has so many indictments against him for violating two local option laws that he sees an eternal and interminable stonepile looming up before his anguished vision. He never thought that a little thing like a state law could be so much bother.

Officers Roughly Handled by Indians. DELVER, Minn., May 31.—Two deputy sheriffs on ten days ago to Adler Lake Indian camp, in Itasca county, to arrest an Indian, Cui Fave, for the murder of Squawman Joe Beville. Arriving there, they learned he had left and followed him to Net Lake camp. Chasing him in a canoe, they found him and started off. The alarm was given and sixteen bucks gave chase, soon overtaking them. After a fight in which both sheriffs were badly handled, but not seriously injured, Cui Fave was released, and both white men captured. Through the influence of an Indian who spoke English the sheriffs were released, but told that they would not be allowed to take any Indian for killing a white man.

The Y. M. C. A. Folks. GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., May 31.—The eighteenth annual conference of the International association of Young Men's Christian association secretaries commenced its session today evening in the Y. M. C. A. building here. In this city some thirty states and the Canadian provinces are represented. The conference will close its deliberations Monday.

No Men Discharged. NEW YORK, May 31.—Regarding a rumor published yesterday that 5,000 men have to be discharged along the line of the Pennsylvania railway, the general superintendent of the New York division says: "At the season of the year and until next winter no man can be spared. It is more likely that 5,000 men will be employed than that that number will be discharged."

Implement for the Farmer. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 31.—The state entomologist, Professor S. A. Forbes, has written to Secretary Mills of the agricultural board, that he finds out worms of various species more numerous this year throughout central and southern Illinois than he has ever known them before.

## GRADUALLY TIGHTENING.

ENGLAND SLOWLY WEAVING MESHES AROUND MEXICO.

The Shrewd Tactician Gradually Driven From the Land of Greaser—The French Excluded From Alsace-Lorraine—The French Premier Talks—Foreign.

LONDON, May 30.—If the people of the United States are nothing to alarm them in the increasing predominance of England in Mexico, her acquisitions there have not failed to awaken attention in Europe. During the last twenty years the Germans have patiently developed a trade in the land of the Aztecs which have proved remunerative in the highest degree.

Those of her merchants who have succumbed to the climate have been replaced by other fearless seekers after wealth, and their tenacity and shrewdness have been repaid by a virtual monopoly of many kinds of business. They have also sought to make their gains the means of extending the influence of Germany there. They see the United States indifferent to the extension of their boundaries beyond the Rio Grande and have not failed to acquire the home government with the splendid resources of Mexico, that fertile and wealthy country, capable of such development, has precisely what Germany lacks and wishes beyond all things to obtain.

If European jealousy forbid the grasping of Holland with its fine ports and priceless colonies, what a compensation Mexico would be. But German dreams of dominion there have been rudely disturbed by the grasp which England has placed upon the railway system of the southern republic. The National is in possession of English capitalists, the Central will soon be under their control and negotiations are pending which will put the transportation facilities of the entire country on their hands.

The draining of the valley of Mexico, an enormous enterprise, necessary for the safety of the capital, is being undertaken by an English company, and an American engineer, who vainly sought to obtain capital to prosecute the work, says rather bitterly that the entire country will soon be mortgaged to England.

The Germans view the situation with undisguised resentment. Their influence is overshadowed and their hopes of dominance have flown, and in their disappointment they attribute to England schemes for the future of which she in all probability does not dream.

Alsace-Lorraine. LONDON, May 30.—Eighteen years have passed since the provinces of Alsace-Lorraine passed into the hands of Germany, yet they are no nearer being Germanized than they were a year after the Franco-Prussian war. Just now when an international game of war is about to be played the people of Alsace-Lorraine exhibit signs of restlessness, looking for delivery by France. Even the representatives in the German reichstag from those provinces do not disguise their feelings on that subject. The free access of Frenchmen to these provinces does not tend, of course to aid Germany in assimilating their populations.

Therefore after Thursday no Frenchman will be permitted to cross this border, nor indeed any other traveler unless he carries a passport issued by the German ambassador at Paris. Every Frenchman will now be required to answer categorical questions, and these will require verification, which will require time, so that it will be very troublesome hereafter to get across the border. After eighteen years, during which the provinces have been thoroughly policed, this is not generally regarded as a necessary measure, and since its effect must necessarily be to greatly irritate France as well as the people of Alsace-Lorraine, it is suspected that Bismarck has done it with no peaceful motive.

The French Premier Speaks. PARIS, May 30.—M. Floquet, president of council and minister of the interior, in a speech at Leon Monday said that the cabinet, wishing to promote conciliation and concentration, would confront the novelties by which it was sought to agitate the country, and against which National straight-forwardness rebelled, with the calm which is a sign of strength, and with the prudence which is the safeguard against adventurous enterprises. Continuing, M. Floquet said: "Let us take example by the army, which is ready to defend our liberty, and at the same time, by persevering toil, makes itself capable of defending France if she is ever invaded."

The Irish Scheme Outlined. LONDON, May 30.—A second article further detailing the Irish scheme outlined in the first publication, appears in the Birmingham Post to day. This article deals chiefly with the question of reform in Irish railways and fisheries, and leaves no doubt of Mr. Chamberlain's authorship. The serious illness of Mr. Bright put a damper on tonight's meeting of Mr. Chamberlain's new organization in Birmingham, and the Radical leader was compelled to conduct the meeting without the principal advertised attraction.

Snow Storm in Scotland. LONDON, May 30.—A snow storm prevails at Kirkwall, Scotland.

Foreign Notes. EMPEROR DOM PEDRO is improving, and will go to Aix-les-Bains on Thursday.

Mr. Blaine has taken a rather severe cold, which will delay his departure for Scotland until Friday.

The Austro-Hungarian delegations have been summoned to resume their sessions on Saturday, June 9.

John Bright is seriously ill with fever. His relatives have been summoned. His condition is critical.

Emperor Frederick has a good appetite and is without fever. Dr. Mackenzie has inserted another caustic.

In a few days Bismarck will go to Friedrichsruhe, to remain some time. He will pass the summer at Kissingen.

The Austrian government has abandoned the idea of proposing the renewal of the anti-Anarchist law, and will henceforth wage war upon Anarchists through the medium of administrative decree.

The general assembly of the Free church in session at Inverness, Scotland, unanimously adopted an address congratulating the Presbyterian church in America on the occasion of their centenary meeting in Philadelphia.

While a number of workmen were employed in making alterations in the Royal theater, Berlin, a scaffold which had been erected over the stage collapsed. One workman was killed, six seriously injured, and seven were slightly hurt.

## THE ABSENT STATESMAN.

BLAINE WRITES AGAIN REGARDING HIS NOMINATION.

He Says He Could Not be Justified to Himself Accept B. H. Offered Him—Blaine Will Have a Majority of the Key-stone Delegation.

New York, May 31.—Whitlaw Reid, the editor of the Tribune of this city, has received a letter from James G. Blaine, dated Paris, May 17. Mr. Blaine, after referring to his Florence letter, says:

"If I should now, by speech or by silence, by commission or omission, permit my name, in any event, to come before the convention I should incur the reproach of being unfaithful to those who have always been candid with me. I speak, therefore, because I am not willing to remain in a doubtful attitude. I am not willing to be the cause of misleading a single man among the millions who have given me their suffrages and their confidence. I am not willing that even one of my faithful supporters in the past should think me capable of paltering in a double sense with my words. Assuming that the presidential nomination could by any possible chance be offered to me, I could not accept it without leaving in the minds of thousands of these men the impression that I had not been free from indirection, and therefore I could not accept it at all. The misrepresentations of malice have no weight, but the just displeasure of friends I could not patiently endure."

The New York Tribune says editorially: "This is an act of magnanimous self-abnegation, rare in political history, and sure to command the appreciation of his grateful but admiring countrymen."

The Press: "Mr. Blaine, in thus absolutely withdrawing from the canvass at a time when his nomination was almost a matter of certainty affords a truly rare example of self-sacrifice in the interest of party harmony. No one else can be called upon to make such a great sacrifice as Mr. Blaine has made."

The World: "Mr. Blaine is now definitely out of the race. After him, who?"

The Star: "Mr. Blaine being out of the race, who will be the leader chosen to guide the Republican hosts. Will it be the silent Gresham, the cold Sherman, the millionaire Alger, or our own railroad magnate, Chauncey M. Depew? Whoever he is he will not be able to prevail against a united and triumphant Democracy."

The Pennsylvania Delegation. HARRISBURG, Pa., May 31.—Although Pennsylvania has been a strong Blaine state, the efforts of Senators Cameron and Quay in the interest of Senator Sherman for the presidency promise to give the Ohioan a majority of the delegation at least, even if Blaine should turn up at Chicago as a presidential candidate.

Senator Cameron could have had the endorsement of the Pennsylvania Republican convention for president himself, but he thought the time for his nomination had not arrived and the next best thing he could do was to exert his influence to prevent an expression in favor of Blaine, to whom Senator Cameron has no love, because of a letter written by the Maine man to a Presbyterian minister stating that the "Cameron had left Scotland for Scotland's good."

Senator Cameron's scheme proved a great success, and since the meeting of the state convention he, with the assistance of Senator Quay and other prominent anti-Blaine men, has been striving hard to get the Pennsylvania delegation to support Senator Sherman.

The recent conference between Gen. Simon Cameron and ex-Governor Alger, it is now thought, was inspired by Senator Cameron with a view to scatter Blaine's strength by directing some of it to the Michigan candidate for president. It is probable that Senator Cameron will have the active support of Christopher Magee, a Pittsburgh Republican leader, as well as that of his colleague, Senator Quay, in booming the presidential aspirations of Senator Sherman.

Disner Party in Honor of Gresham. MADISON, Wis., May 31.—A second gentlemen's dinner party was given by Judge Bromann last evening in honor Judge Gresham. The party was a small one, but eight covers being laid. Besides the judge, those present were Justices Lyon and Casady, of the supreme court, ex-Assistant Attorney General H. W. Chenoweth, ex-insurance Commissioner P. L. Spooner, Maj. F. W. Oakley, Dr. H. B. Favill and S. S. Sheldon.

They Followed the Ancient Custom. NEWPORT, R. I., May 31.—The general assembly met at 3 o'clock Tuesday. The governor and other state officers were sworn in, and their election formally announced from the balcony of the state house, according to ancient custom. The usual parade followed. The day was a holiday.

Vengeance on a Villain. LAWRENCE, Kan., May 31.—On the 19th inst. Albert M. aged seventeen years, living with his parents in Osage county, four miles from Twin Mound, and about twenty miles from the farm of C. D. Manley, while returning from Seranton just a little girl aged eight years in the road and forced her into a clump of bushes near by and assaulted her. The little girl, frightened and greatly injured, returned to her home and told her parents what had happened. An appropriate vigilance committee was at once organized, and started in pursuit of the perpetrator of the crime. The committee, in disguise, came across M. about six miles from his home, and arrested him. Upon securing his hands and feet with cord, his captors proceeded to manacle him with a case knife. After this operation the committee liberated the victim and dispersed.

A Strike, a Riot, a Jail. CHICAGO, May 31.—A dispatch from Marquette, Mich., says: At Escanaba, last night, the ore miners demanded higher wages, and struck. New men were put on, but when they appeared for work the strikers attacked them savagely with picks, shovels, stones and clubs, seriously wounding several. The riot was finally quelled, and ten of the leaders are in jail.

Again Above the Danger Line. ALTON, Ill., May 31.—Under the influence of recent rains, the river is again rising rapidly and is now higher than at any time this season. The water is now above the danger line, and it is feared that the great rains of Monday in the Illinois, Missouri and upper Mississippi valleys will cause great disaster in this section before the close of the week.

Injured by an Explosion. DELPHI, Ind., May 31.—While drilling in line in north of this city Tuesday afternoon a premature explosion of dynamite occurred, and three persons were injured. Alex. Smith was seriously hurt.

## ENGLAND'S CHAMPION OVERTAKEN.

In a Wrestling Contest at Epsom. Other Sporting Notes.

MELBAURKE, Wis., May 31.—Jack Wannop, the champion of England, and D. McMillan, wrestled before a small audience at the opera house last night. The match was catch-as-catch-can, but there in three for \$500 a side. McMillan won three straight falls, the first in 6:40, the second in 4:30, and the third in 3:35. Wannop was clearly overmatched.

The Derby at Epsom. LONDON, May 31.—The race for the derby stakes run at Epsom was won by the Duke of Portland's Ayershire, Mr. Vyner's Cressberry was second and Mr. Ernest's Van Duman's Land third. There were nine starters.











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FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 1888.

THE OHIO REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For President,  
JOHN SHERMAN.For Secretary of State,  
DANIEL J. RYAN.For Judge of the Supreme Court,  
JOSEPH P. BRADLEY.For Member Board of Public Works,  
WELLS J. JONES.Electors at Large,  
A. H. MATSON,  
J. H. LATTIN.For Congress, Eighteenth District,  
MAJOR WM. MCKINLEY, Jr.For Presidential Elector,  
J. W. MCKINLEY.

After Blaine, who? John Sher-

man, of Ohio, of course.

There were six hundred and sixty-

eight marriages in New York last

week. Think of it!

Pride, passions and prejudice

make up our world, and it is pretty

hard to tell which has the upper

hand.

The second letter from Mr. Blaine

has given additional impetus to the

movement in favor of John Sherman

for president.

When congress has done with

talking about the tariff, it might do

well to consider that the most of the

newly naturalized citizens are Hun-

garians.

While our naval lights have been

studying and fidgeting, the legisla-

ture of Massachusetts has succeeded

in organizing a naval battalion of the

volunteer militia.

Four hundred thousand pounds

of quinine are consumed by the world

every year, and Massillon does its

full share. America uses four-tenths

of the whole product.

Dom Pedro is accredited with hav-

ing abolished slavery in Brazil. But

it was his daughter, Isabella, whose

heart was in the reform, and whose

will and ability executed it.

In an unimportant discussion, the

New York Sun has observed that

ninety-nine hundredths of the citi-

zens of the Empire State are either

liquor dealers or liquor drinkers.

Should Lieutenant General Sheri-

dan die, he can by law have no suc-

cessor to his rank. The law also re-

stricts the number of major generals

to three, and General Schofield, by

virtue of his seniority, would succeed

Sheridan in command of the army.

Youngstown will not get a seventy-

five hundred dollar building. The

president has vetoed the bill. Young-

stown will enjoy a twenty-five hun-

dred dollar building, like Massillon

and numerous other cities that come

within the provisions of the general

bill.

Mr. A. A. Carlton thinks that

American liberty is slipping away.

Would it not be truer to say, if any

such statement is necessary, that we

are slipping away from liberty? Our

fundamental laws are all right; it is

we who make them and we who

break them.

"The views of Jefferson, Madison,

Monroe, and Jackson were in accord

with those of Mr. Randall," says the

Hon. George William Curtis in

Harper's Weekly. Nevertheless the

Democratic party, as constituted to-

day, prefers the views of the distin-

guished mugwump to those of Jef-

ferson, Madison, Monroe and Jack-

son.

There is no room for dispute as to

the proper observance of Memorial

day. Post Commander Jones framed

the idea in as few words as possible

yesterday as he stood in the shadow

of the soldiers' monument, and ad-

dressed his gray and grizzled com-

rades. "This is a holiday," said he,

"but it is more, it is a holy day. It

is a decoration day, but it is also a

memorial day."

Salem is to have a fuel gas plant.

Norwalk is working for a street car

line. It is even hinted that Wooster

is bracing up and wants a telephone

exchange. Alliance is paving streets

and talking about sewers. Every

day the newspaper offices are being

flooded with marked copies telling

of movements of this nature. The

Western cities send in propositions

about every month, offering to pay a

liberal rate to have news letters pre-

pared in their chambers of commerce,

inserted as regular correspondence

—and each offer is regularly rejected.

Massillon cannot afford to be idle.

We have been developing from with-

out. Our coal business is increasing

in acreage, in capital invested, and

the product in reputation. Our stone

enters into the construction of al-

most every new factory recently

erected in Ohio. Our bricks are be-

ing sent out to pave the streets and

line the furnaces of other cities. We

have more than enough of coal and

stone and clay to supply all Ohio.

More Massillon coal, more Massillon

clay, and more Massillon stone ought

to be used in Massillon. With a half

dozen railroads, splendid building

sites, and pleasant social features

without number, it is a shame that

its population is not thirty thousand,

and with the proper effort it may be

soon.

THE INDEPENDENT has never ques-

tioned the practicability of mechan-

ical filtration, nor doubted that min-

ute quantities of alum will sterilize

water by the precipitation of the bac-

teria with the organic matter, but a

recent news article in an Atlanta

paper has brought up two questions

that it would like to see answered

by the Sanitary Era. The Atlanta

water supply is purified by filtration,

alum being used as the coagulant.

Not long ago the government sent a

quantity of fish spawn to that city

to be hatched, and deposited in

rivers. Upon arriving in Atlanta,

the tanks in the car were filled with

city water, so that the eggs might be

hatched. Both the commissioners

reported, that owing to the presence

of alum in the water, the entire

stock had been destroyed. Why was it

that the filters did not prevent alum

from penetrating into the pipe sys-

tem; and if the quantity was suffi-

cient to kill the eggs, would it not

also, in time, work injurious effects

upon its human consumers?

Mr. J. B. Reese has favored this

paper with a contribution entitled

"My Sentiment." Mr. Reese avers

that "the time has arrived when the

American people should understand

what crime is. Yes, sir, the time has

arrived." Mr. Reese fears that traitors

in the United States have become so

numerous that the American people

will think that crime is respectable.

He is level headed when he observes

that it was "the grand old Republi-

can party by which the existence of

our government was made sure," and

in burning words, referring to the

Democracy says, "Spurn such a party.

Northern Democrats dance to the

chorus that Southern Democrats

furnish." Mr. Reese declares that

it is an outrage for them thus to

dance. The article is written in Mr.

Reese's well known Daniel Webster

style, and closes with the impressive

period: "The rights and liberties of

the American government shall and

will be maintained."

The council has wisely anticipated

the back action of that redoubtable

hero, the kicker, in its progress

towards paving our business streets.

The kicker will be found in paradise.

But he will kick in vain if he opposes

fire brick street paving, against the

wishes of the majority of the property

owners. The growl of the minority

will not be heeded. There must be

martyrs in every cause. Witness

the innocent dogs who have died for

their yellow brethren who inhabit

the park. The members of the coun-

cil expect to suffer martyrdom be-

fore they get much paving done, and

look forward to the glory of the

saints thereafter.

If recollection does not go astray,

the Canton Repository used to be

found battling against the fences, but

the musty bones emanating from

Massillon, in support of the ancient

religion, show a change of heart or else

are an indication of a desire to snarl

at somebody at the expense of one of

its own principles.

## IN MEMORY OF THE DEAD.

MASSILLON GIVES UP A DAY,

And Devotes it to Honoring the One

Hundred and Two Who Sleep in

the Cemetery.

[From Thursday's Daily.]

Yesterday was Memorial day, and it

did not rain. This is strange but true.

The decorations and the crowds and the

universal attention paid to the one hun-

dred and two who sleep in the cemetery

exceeded that of any previous year, and

the committee in charge have every

reason to feel that the observance of our

national custom was more successful

than ever before.

After the return of the veterans from

the German Catholic cemetery yesterday

afternoon, where the Rev. James Kuhn

made a brief address and graves were

decorated, the procession was formed

and moved to the cemetery in the fol-

lowing order:

Marshal and Aids.

Harmonia Band.

Uniformed Rank K. of P.

Male Chorus.

German Schutzen Bund.

Gluck Auf Bund.

Knights of St. John.

Carriages containing officers of the day

and city officials.

Daughters of Veterans.

Hart Post G. A. R.

Sons of Veterans.

After arriving at the cemetery, which

was crowded long before the procession

arrived, the organizations grouped them-

selves around the soldiers' monument.

A selection by the chorus preceded

Post Commander Jones' short talk to his

comrades. It seemed as though he laid

special stress upon his words when he

said that it was a holiday, but also it

was a holy day, a decoration day, but

also a memorial day. And then the

graves were strewn with flowers, and

a mass of thousands of people found their

way to the natural amphitheater, in

which the formal proceedings took place.

The hot sun shone down upon a waving

sea of umbrellas, and it was truly a

kindness to this multitude when the

programme was cut.

Dr. Bailey offered a prayer, and im-

mediately thereafter the Hon. J. G.

Warwick introduced the speaker, Cap-

tain J. B. Burrows, of Painesville.

Captain Burrows started with the

promise to say but little, as the sweet-

ening heat put it within his power to do

a greater kindness than by delivering a

long address. If we were asked, said he,

the significance of the day, it would be

hard to answer. Yet it could be truly

said that it was to pay honor to a brave

dead, done unselfishly. Bravery, how-

ever, is not always to be visited with

praise. The deed is but little; it is the

spirit and the idea that underlies the

deed. The soldier's work is valuable

only as it has done something for others.

At the bottom of our approbation for our

soldiers is the thought that they were not

acting for themselves. The contest was

one for empire. With a divided country,

misery and continual wars would have

been in store for future generations. The

contest was a revolution. Our govern-

ment had not been founded on a correct

principle. Such leaders as Calhoun and

Clay could dispute whether this was a

grand stock company of states that could

be dissolved at will or a corporation, and

the war and the constitutional amend-

ments following affirmed that it was the

latter. And now as the ranks of the men

who won the day were thinning, let us

hold to the hope that when the brief

march of our lives is ended, there will be

a grand reunion upon the other shore.

The Male Chorus then sang, and Alda B.

Klingensmith, a little miss of five years,

waving the stars and stripes in one hand,

recited "The American Flag" very pret-

tily, and was applauded heartily after-

ward. The band played a mournful

dirge, the ranks were again filled, and

the crowd trudged back to the city.

WAYSIDE NOTES.

There were two hundred and nineteen

men in the parade.

The flowers will be removed from the

baskets to-day and planted.

The Daughters of Veterans sold thirty-

five gallons of ice cream at the festival.

Gen. M. D. Leggett has accepted an

invitation to deliver the address next







# TARIFF LEGISLATION.

## ITS HISTORY FOR THE PAST ONE HUNDRED YEARS.

First Made Necessary by England's Opposition to the Establishment of Manufactures in the Colonies—Changes that Have Been Made for Good and Bad.

Richard W. Thompson, of Indiana, was a conspicuous figure in American politics for many years before he became secretary of the navy in President Hayes' cabinet. The lively interest which he has always felt in revenue and industrial subjects, coupled with the knowledge that the tariff is the most absorbing issue now before the people, doubtless impelled him to write a book entitled "History of the Protective Tariff Laws." The fundamental facts and statistics upon which the author has elaborated upon interestingly and with as little bias as possible for a man who is so fully conversant as to the right or wrong of the subject, have been carefully gleaned and compiled from government documents, histories, biographies of great tariff legislators and from proceedings of congresses as found in The Congressional Globe and The Congressional Record. Here are some of the salient points of the work.

### ENGLAND'S SELF PROTECTION

The more intelligent and public spirited colonists, even in the earlier days of British rule, were not at all unaware of the benefits which would result to them and to their fathers from a wise and thorough development of their natural resources as they saw the policy pursued by Great Britain. The British government, which would offer compensation to the colonies in the matter of tariff, was not content with a mere promise of aid, but it was a matter of fact that the American planters and manufacturers were not only to be protected, but to be aided in their efforts to develop their resources. In 1732 the British board of trade reported to parliament that the Americans had begun to manufacture paper, which the board feared, "interferes with the profits made by the British merchants." Other manufactures were also being made in the colonies, and that board, learning of the fact, petitioned parliament to do something to prevent it.

Then began the first protective measures by the British government to stamp out the enterprising spirit of the colonists. The colonial governors, on the direction of parliament, began an inquiry into the condition of American manufactures, and reported that cloths for domestic use, leather and a "little poor iron" were made here. This was deemed to be "prejudicial to the trade and manufactures of Great Britain." Parliament therefore, in 1732, prohibited the exportation from the colonies of any articles which would interfere with the sale of like articles in England. Nobody who had not served an apprenticeship was allowed to make hats here, and the number of apprentices was limited to two in each case. Pig iron exportation was permitted because English mill owners required it, but no mills for rolling iron were allowed to be built in the colonies.

### HOW THE COLONISTS WERE ROBBED.

The active opposition by England to the establishment of manufactures in the colonies, which was begun in 1732, continued until the colonies gained their independence. Heavy penalties were provided for making any of the articles whose manufacture was prohibited by parliament, and this interdiction covered every commodity which could compete with British made goods. The navigation laws forbade the exportation from, or importation into, the colonies of any articles except in British ships. This regulation was adopted to prevent the colonists from building up a commercial marine. The fixed purpose of England was to keep the colonies in industrial servitude, and to establish and maintain a monopoly in the mother country.

Under such adverse circumstances it was natural that the manufactures of the country, even at the close of the war for independence, should have been both crude and insignificant. As a consequence the country, as a whole, had to buy abroad much more than it could sell. This is shown by the following table, compiled by a British authority, giving the amount of this country's exports to and imports from England in the seven years immediately following the revolution.

Year	Exports.	Imports.
1784	£740,345	£3,679,467
1785	893,534	4,330,003
1786	948,119	4,693,465
1787	803,087	4,009,111
1788	1,028,789	4,886,142
1789	1,009,190	4,325,294
1790	1,191,071	4,491,778
	£6,644,758	£27,443,284

The country, in the seven years named, bought from England \$2,572,575 worth of goods of all kinds more than it sold to England. Such a condition of things, of course, could not be continued without seriously impairing the prosperity of the nation. The necessity, therefore, of encouraging the establishment of manufactures was apparent. It was the duty of the people that the country should make, so far as natural resources permitted, nearly all the essential commodities which it consumed. Industrial independence, indeed, was one of the leading influences which led the colonists to seek political independence. As it certainly was the duty of the colonists to seek the abolition of the British tariff and navigation laws, it was equally their duty to seek a "more perfect union" under the constitution.

### THE FIRST TARIFF CHAMPIONS.

Under the consideration the country had with respect to free trade, as a consequence of the domestic market was flooded with foreign manufactures, and the people were thus deprived of the ability to pay for these goods and of the incentive to attempt to make them for themselves. Industries of all kinds were depressed from this cause. The people in this emergency perceived that the only adequate remedy for this state of things, was in the enactment of tariff laws, which would, to some extent, equalize the conditions of the American and foreigner, so far as regards trade in the American market.

The first important law passed by congress, in its history, was the adoption of the constitution and the following words for its preamble:

"Whereas, It is necessary for the support of the government, the discharge of the debts of the United States and the encouragement and protection of manufactures, that duties be laid on goods, wares and merchandise imported.

This act was introduced in the house of representatives and actively championed by James Madison, who was subsequently

president of the United States. The original purpose of the bill was to make it applicable to the imports of a single year. In motion of Mr. Madison, of Kentucky, however, the duties were to remain in force until changed by express act of congress. Madison dissented to the amendment.

The primary purpose of the bill, both in the shape in which Madison introduced it and in the form which it afterward assumed, was for the collection of sufficient revenue to support the government and to pay its debts, while the protection of manufactures was a secondary consideration. Each purpose, however, was separate from the other and involved a distinct and independent power under the constitution. Many of the members of the first congress had been members also of the convention which framed the constitution. The fact that nobody in that congress even so much as intimated that the constitution was being infringed by the passage of an act extremely discriminating in favor of domestic industries, and that that act was signed by President Washington, who had presided over the deliberations of the constitutional convention, furnishes undoubted evidence of the constitutionality of protective tariffs. The tariff bill mentioned was signed by the president on July 4, 1789.

### PERFECTING PROTECTION

Shortly after the enactment of the first tariff law the house of representatives of the first congress passed a resolution instructing the secretary of the treasury, who at that time was Alexander Hamilton, to prepare and report a plan for the encouragement and promotion of such manufactures as will tend to render the United States independent of all other nations for essential particularly for military supplies. The resolution, which was adopted in response to the recommendations of President Washington, evinces the settled purpose of congress to make the protective system complete and permanent. Hamilton's report was profound, logical and exhaustive, and it still remains a classic on this subject. He had not only to announce and formulate a policy, but had to confute the arguments of the free traders who had, even at that early day, come into existence. The methods by which he contended that manufacturing would benefit society as a whole may be summarized thus: (1) would create and promote (1) division of labor; (2) provide an extension of the use of machinery; (3) furnish additional employment for classes of the community who could not otherwise engage in the manufacturing business; (4) promote emigration from other countries and the consequent increase of population; (5) furnish greater scope for diversity of talents and dispositions in the diversification of industries; (6) afford an ample and more varied field for industrial enterprise than could otherwise be secured; and (7) while creating in some instances new supplies and new demands would in all cases make both supply and demand steady and certain.

As a result of the recommendation of Washington and Hamilton, and the desires of an overwhelming majority of congress, and also, undoubtedly, of the people, rates were increased on dutiable goods and the number of the articles subject to duty expanded by the changes which were made in the tariff every year or two until the war of 1812 took place. During that contest a special act doubled rates. As a consequence, while exports were only about a third as great as imports in seven years during the free trade period ending with 1790, their average was twice as great as imports in the seven years beginning with 1795 in the protective period.

### CHANGES BETWEEN 1816 AND 1833

The leading tariff acts passed in the twenty years immediately subsequent to the war of 1812 were those of 1816, 1824, 1828 and 1833. The tariff of 1816, which was highly protective, had for one of its most conspicuous advocates John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, with Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts, as a leading opponent. Both these men subsequently changed their ground on this question, Calhoun becoming the leader of the free traders, and Daniel Webster becoming one of the most prominent and outspoken champions of protection. In the vote on the tariff of 1816 sectionalism appeared for the first time. The earlier tariffs had comparatively little opposition. The vote in the house on the act of 1816 stood 85 in favor to 54 against, and in the senate 25 in favor to 14 against. The south led in the opposition, 31 of its members in the house voting no to 14 yes. A majority of each of the sections of the north favored the act, New England being less pronounced in that direction than the middle states and the west.

The tariff of 1816 is sometimes called the Calhoun tariff. A few comparatively unimportant changes were made in it a few years later. With these exceptions it was in force until 1824, when the Clay tariff was passed. This imposed new duties on many articles and raised those on most of the woolen goods. New England and the south opposed this act, and the middle states and the west favored it. An increase of rates on many articles was made in 1829, the south and New England as four years earlier, being in opposition. An act passed in 1833 reduced rates on some articles and raised them on others. New England's vote was a tie on this measure.

The act of 1833, which was called the Clay compromise tariff, reduced duties on most articles. It was adopted to placate the south especially South Carolina, whose opposition to the protective duties, previously imposed had led to the nullification movement. In that movement Calhoun, who had about ten years before abandoned his protectionist associates, was one of the master spirits. New England took sides with the middle states and the west in opposition to this act. The compromise tariff provided for a sliding scale of reduction of duties in excess of 20 per cent. rates to be lowered to the extent of a tenth each year until 1842, no rate to remain above 20 per cent on the latter date.

### FROM 1833 TO 1861

The compromise tariff of 1833 was replaced in 1842 by the Whig tariff, which imposed protective duties on most articles of domestic manufacture. New England and the middle states strongly favored this measure, the south strongly opposed it, while the vote of the west upon it in the house was a tie. Under the operation of the low Clay tariff, which preceded it, occurred the most disastrous financial convulsion which the country ever experienced, either before or since that time. This was in 1837, during the presidency of Martin Van Buren. Business in the daily improved during the tariff of 1842, and the country enjoyed a prosperity such as it had not known before.

The protective act of 1842, however, was repealed by the low rate tariff of 1846. This was called the Walker tariff, from the name of the secretary of the treasury who framed it. Free traders claim that this was the most equitable and scientifically constructed enactment of that class

in the country's history. At the same time the tariff was lowered, and the west and south favored it. The senate was tied upon it. Vice President Dallas, who had been elected on a distinct pledge that he would maintain the tariff of 1842, gave the existing vote in the senate which replaced the tariff of 1842 by the revenue tariff of 1846. The average rate of duty on dutiable goods had been 22.47 per cent under the act of 1842, and under that of 1846 it was brought down to 20.28 per cent.

On many articles the tariff of 1846 remained in force until repealed by the Morrill tariff of 1861. Reductions on most of the commodities on the tariff schedules were made, however, in 1857. New England united with the south in favor of this act, all the rest of the country opposing it. The average rate on dutiable goods under the tariff of 1857 was but 20.12 per cent., which was lower than any rate collected within the preceding forty-five years. Some industries languished during the latter years of the tariff of 1846, but under the lower rates of 1857 occurred the severest industrial and financial panic which has afflicted the country, except that which took place in 1857.

### THE MORRILL TARIFF

The Morrill tariff was signed by President Buchanan on March 2, 1861, two days before his retirement from office. This act changed all the rates previously existing and was by far the most elaborate enactment of its class ever devised in any country up to that time. Many changes were made during the war, rates in nearly all cases being raised. Reductions began to be made in 1873, tea and coffee, which had been dutiable since 1861, being put on the free list that year. Rates, too, were lowered on woolen and cotton goods, wool, iron glass and other articles. The tendency of duties since that time has been steadily downward. The latest change in the tariff was made by the act signed on March 3, 1883, which reduced most of the existing rates and abolished the internal tax on many articles.

This is a brief and rapid survey of tariff legislation during the past one hundred years. On some of the points in the later history of the subject the book does not touch. It gives, however, a full, unpartisan and accurate account of the various acts down to and including the passage of the Morrill tariff, as well as the influences which led to the adoption of each and the consequences which have resulted.

The introduction of free trade in England has obliged that country to maintain an oppressive system of direct taxation to obtain the means for the support of the government. Mr. Thompson is convinced that a like policy will follow the adoption of free trade in the United States. Taxes in some form would have to be levied. The government consumes much, but it produces nothing. Taxation, therefore, for its support is absolutely necessary, and all are compelled to bear its burdens. The taxation which is the most readily and cheaply collected, and which is least oppressive to the people, he contends, is that which is collected at the custom house.

### Labor Under Protection.

One half the cost of support for a laboring man is in the purchase of food. All the reports on the expenses of laboring men agree on this point. About one-half, or 8,000,000, out of the 17,000,000 persons engaged in some occupation in 1880 labored with their hands.

The United States is, by the consent of all, free traders and protectionists, the highest market in which this labor can be sold. It is the cheapest market in which food can be bought. The price of living, as far as food goes, is lower today in Philadelphia than in London. Labor, therefore, today in the United States is selling all it has to sell in the dearest market in Europe or America and buying half of what it must buy in the cheapest market, and the rest in it, if any, dearer.

This good and profitable bargain for labor is due to protection. Will it pay to upset the system?—Philadelphia Press.

### Yes, Look at Germany.

Tariff reformers are very fond of crying "Look at Germany" whenever it is suggested that a protective tariff has conferred any benefits upon the United States. They apparently forget the vast strides Germany has made in the way of increased prosperity since the abandonment of free trade. Its commerce has increased 67 per cent., its maritime tonnage 120 per cent., and its bank discounts, showing the activity of domestic trade, 240 per cent. A comparison of Germany protected with free trade Germany will convince any fair minded person that the conditions of the Germans have been greatly benefited by the change.—Rutland Telegram.

### The Acme of Measures.

The latest development of civil service reform at Washington appears, according to The Cleveland Leader, in the borrowing of small sums of money by Democratic chiefs of divisions in the department from Republican clerks and forgetting to return the same. Naturally the victims are reluctant to complain for fear that charges against them will be trumped up with the result of causing them to lose their places. This is a vile business, but it will create little surprise among people who have watched the methods in vogue at the national capital under the present administration.—Troy Times.

### Civil Service in Practice.

Will Mr. Cleveland denounce the recent Democratic state convention in this state, which was made up of more collectors, postmasters, whisky gangsters and other federal officials than any like assembly ever held in Ohio? We think not. If he does he will but hurl invectives at a thing of his own creation, and it isn't probable that a man with the president's self assurance and remarkably good opinion of Mr. Cleveland will become engaged in a self inflicted tongue lashing.—Cleveland Leader.

### Gray for Vice President.

CHICAGO, May 29.—A globe special from St. Louis says, a St. Louis paper instructed correspondents in every state to obtain from delegates to the Democratic National convention their choice for vice president. Replies from twenty-five states show a large majority in favor of Governor Gray, of Indiana. If these reports are reliable, Gray is practically sure of the nomination.

### But Has a Smallpox Scare.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 29.—A smallpox scare pervades this city, and a large number of people have been vaccinated during the past few days. There have been seven cases of the disease in West St. Paul and one of the patients has died. The city health department is doing all in its power to prevent the spread of the disease.

### Horton Corbett Escapes.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 29.—Horton Corbett, the slayer of Wilkes Booth, who has been confined in the asylum at this place, about one year, made his escape early Saturday morning. He procured a horse and rode off, and has not been captured.

# FARM AND GARDEN.

## TIMELY TOPICS CONSIDERED IN A PRACTICAL MANNER.

Opportunities Hint About Cutting and Caring Grass, with Advice in Relation to Sheathing the Hay—A Good Ventilator for Hay Stacks.

Progressive farmers have laid aside the sickle and the scythe for the horse mower, and not a few employ the labor saving implements of hay tedder and horse rake in the curing of their hay crops. This saving of time and labor means, where large areas are to be gone over, a saving of health and money as well.



A VENTILATOR FOR A HAY STACK

Whatever haying machinery is to be used the farmer who takes time by the forelock will have in readiness, so that there will be no needless delays when the press of work comes on this account. Implements already on hand will be put in good working order, and such new machinery as is required selected.

When the grass is heavy let the dew be partly off before beginning the cutting, about noon the hay tedder may follow the mower, and toward night the grass raked and put into cocks. Care should be taken not to use the tedder after the leaves have dried, if there is much clover, as it will crumble and waste a valuable portion of the hay. When the day is fair, with probabilities of continued fair weather, many farmers practice cutting their grass in the middle of the day, or toward evening, and leaving it until the next day.

Burning too long in a hot sun is bad for the newly cut grass, as this renders it brittle. Dry sunless weather, with little dew, presents the best possible opportunity for making hay. Much of the best clover hay is only fairly dried when it is raked into cocks, in this case the cocks are opened once or twice and exposed to the air a few hours, and then put up again. If not well cured, hay keeps better in a close mow in the barn than in a loft or in a stack that is exposed to the air.

A ventilator will do much to preserve hay stacked when damp. There are many kinds. The one shown in the cut is advised by Prairie Farmer as being as good as any, and is described by that journal as follows: The three heavy poles should be set in the ground rather firmly and fastened together at the top. This not only acts as a ventilator but will help to keep the stack from settling to one side. It will also assist in keeping the center of the stack from settling faster than the outside, thus slanting the hay so as to carry the water off. A pole or rail from the center to the outside laid on blocks will let the air into the ventilator. A V shaped trough with the open side down will answer the same purpose, and may have a screen or stakes over the outer end to keep vermin out.

### Tying Up Lettuce and Early Cabbage.

The Cos lettuce, which, by the way, are exceedingly desirable, being tender and of fine flavor, are greatly improved by tying up to blanch. Fold the soft outer leaves carefully around the heart, or center, of the plant and bind the whole firmly, but carefully, with twine.

The tying up of the leaves of early cabbage is much practiced by the London market growers, says Gardening Illustrated, and is one to be commended. The operation is a simple one. In fact, the same as above described for the Cos lettuce.

There are several good reasons given by the gardeners for this practice. The center being protected from the weather, the cabbages heart sooner by two or three weeks than they otherwise would do, and they are more easily hauled in gathering and packing for market. The plan is one that is seldom adopted in private gardens, but there can be no doubt that it is one that can be recommended.

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### Silage on a Noted Dairy Farm.

Messrs. Smith, Powell & Lamb, who have used nearly all the crops grown on the farm for silage, find corn most desirable and profitable, clover next, but prefer for stock a part of each. They say:

Corn should be drilled thin enough to produce ears, which should be well glazed before cutting. We would leave it lying in the field one to three days to wilt and partially dry before ensiling. Cut one quarter inch deep thoroughly and see that the corners of the silos are well filled. We prefer to fill one silo three or four feet and then change to another, leaving the first two or three days to heat. When full and the last filling has heated, cover with building paper, on which place matched planks. We weight about one hundred and fifty pounds per square foot, but some parties have good success with very little weight. Clover should be cut when nicely in bloom. It can be put in the pit and kept nicely without running through the cutter, but it will require less room in silos and probably give better satisfaction to cut it.

The New York assembly has passed a bill giving a bounty of two cents a head on all English sparrows killed.



Remember—It is not the 6th time I have written these things. I have used WOLF'S ACME BLACKING my boots year longer than I can remember. They are always bright and clean.

## Wolf's ACME Blacking

Is the Blacking for Men, Women and Children.  
The BEST BLACK POLISH  
Shine Lasts a Week.  
Washed with water, same as Oilcloth.  
Put on with a Horse.  
Sold by the New York Store, Druggists, etc., etc., etc.  
4 RANDOLPH, PHILADELPHIA.

# R. A. PINN,

## Real Estate Dealer,

## Attorney-at-Law,

## U. S. Pension Att'y

I keep on hand all kinds of pension blanks, and make a specialty of all kinds of pension work, make and keep on file free of charge, copies of all papers, and have a certificate of my notarial character on file in the pension office.  
No. 24 East Main Street, Massillon, O.

Three houses and lots and one vacant lot, very cheap, on West Tremont street.

6 1/2 acres of land, well improved, in 4th ward. Farm of 7 1/2 acres, 2 1/2 miles south-west Massillon. This farm is well improved, good barn, house and outbuildings, has about 25 acres of timber. Terms cash.

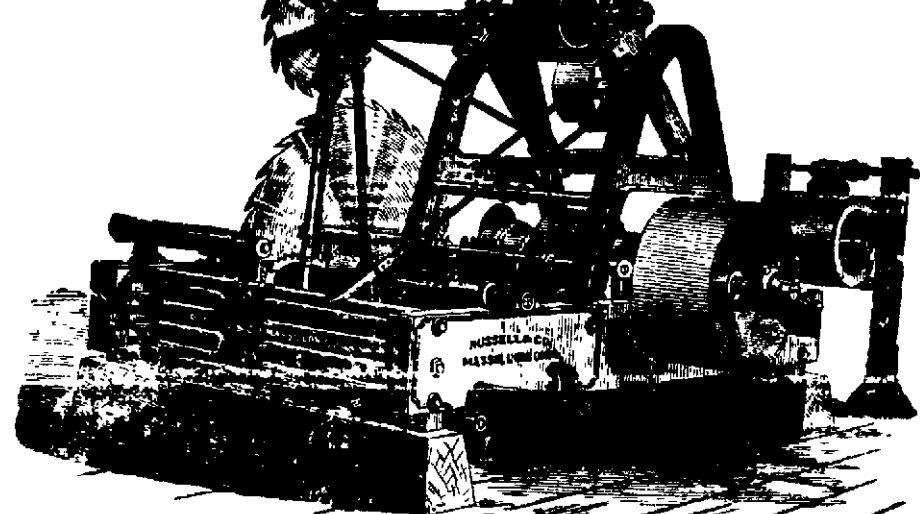
A cheap home, consisting of a house and one acre of ground near the old Earl mill.

A well improved farm of 2 1/2 acres in Geauga county.

Thirteen room house and good lot, on the corner of Fremont and Hill streets.

Seven room house and lot, on South Grant street.

House and lot No. 54 North Mill street.



## RUSSELL & CO.'S HEAVY DOUBLE MILL.

The Best Mill for the Money ever offered.

Send for CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST describing our Engines, Threshers and Saw Mills.  
Address: RUSSELL & CO., Massillon, Ohio.

## A. D. VOLKMOR,

## Livery, Feed & Sale Stable

Only First-Class Rigs in Use.

Handsome Coaches For Weddings, Parties and Funerals.

A FINE LINE OF Fine Carriages and Buggies.

Horse shoeing shop is managed in connection with the stable.

Horses Bought and Sold.

No. 15 Factory Street, Massillon, Ohio.

## THE MASSILLON QUARRIES--WORTHORST & CO.

Manufacturers of Grindstones, wet and Dry Grinding, Block and Dimension Stone, Superior Sand, washed and ground, for Glass Works and Steel and Rolling Mills.



A TIED UP CABBAGE

There are several good reasons given by the gardeners for this practice. The center being protected from the weather, the cabbages heart sooner by two or three weeks than they otherwise would do, and they are more easily hauled in gathering and packing for market. The plan is one that is seldom adopted in private gardens, but there can be no doubt that it is one that can be recommended.

The tying up of the leaves of early cabbage is much practiced by the London market growers, says Gardening Illustrated, and is one to be commended. The operation is a simple one. In fact, the same as above described for the Cos lettuce.

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# DALTON.

W. D. Kosler has put up and finished his new barn in the west end.

The Dalton band plays some choice music on our streets, and it is appreciated by our citizens.

Jacob Eisenberg, the champion buggy ironer, is here and will work for Martin Shultz this summer.

The question has been asked us as to what kind of time is used in our schools. Whether it is standard, railroad or any other time we are unable to find out, as in the past the bell has been rung very irregularly, and it causes a great many comments. The matter should be remedied at once and more satisfaction would be given.

Decoration day will be properly observed here, and as usual the dead soldiers will have their graves strewn with flowers.

Ernest Deich, who has been working at the planing mill, was so unfortunate as to get his left hand in a rip saw in the mill on Saturday, and his thumb was cut to a jelly. Dr. Pope gave him surgical attention.

Conrad Miller, who lately sold out his interest in the hardware store, is going to travel around the country and repair tinware.

J. M. Fiscus writes up policies in the Queen Insurance Company against cyclones as well as fire policies. If you are not insured give him a call and you can get first class companies and rates as to the expense.

H. H. Cully superintendent, J. H. Stoll grammar department, Iva Welty C and D grammar, and Ora Harper were all chosen again to teach our schools for another year, at school board meeting Friday night.

# NAVARRE.

Miss Laura Downey was home on Sunday evening.

Children's day will be observed in the U. B. Church next Sabbath.

Gust Sisterhen has returned home with a wife from Huntington, Ind.

Mrs. D. W. Rider moved to the Forest City on Monday.

The play at the Opera Hall on Saturday evening, was a grand success.

Sam Lucas is again able to be about.

Wesley Calp spent Saturday in Beach City.

Rev. J. D. Downey visited Massillon friends Saturday.

Joseph Wilhafer handed to S. M. Chase, four dozen sparrow's head. It used to be four sparrows to one gun, now it is four guns to one sparrow.

The Navarre boys and the Wilmot boys played a game of ball on Saturday, and the score stood 42 to 1 in favor of Wilmot.

# CHAPMAN.

Jas. Coony, a distinguished citizen of Massillon, came out here to attend his crops Monday.

A patent medicine man held forth here Tuesday evening and picked up all our loose nickels.

Mrs. Geo. W. Selway, of Sherrodsville, is spending a few days here with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jacket.

Work in our mines is very slow, as is usually the case this time of the year, but we are living in the hope of something better.

The Eighteenth congressional district of Ohio has a representative in the person of Major McKinley that we may all feel proud of. His recent tariff speech is being highly complimented by the laboring class all over this country.

A large number of young folks gave Wm. Findley a birthday surprise last Friday evening, but as we were slighted by not receiving a bid, we will give but a passing notice. A grand repast was served at midnight, to which they all did justice, we are told.

It is the general opinion around here that the Canton Repository's informer, relative to the organization of the K. of L. in this vicinity is mistaken when he places Chapman Assembly No. 164 as the fourth organized in Ohio, for it claims to be the third, and at present the second oldest working assembly in the State. Our information comes from headquarters, which we take for granted is correct.

A Medina county cheese peddler came through here last Friday, and sold his cheese two cents per pound less than market price, but all those who purchased found it dear enough after all and it was feared that serious results would ensue from the effect of poisoning Dr. Dissinger, of Fulton, was called, who attended to about twenty of the unfortunate, all of whom are now passing their opinion on the Yankee cheese peddler.

Probate Judge J. P. Fawcett, of Canton, in company with Dr. Garrigue, of Massillon, came up and had an interview with Mother Larkin and adjudged the old lady insane. Papers will be made out for her removal the latter part of this week. The family, who have done all in their power for the comfort of the old lady, take it very hard and they have the sympathy of the entire community.

The one hundred dollars allowed Clinton township for ground hog and English sparrow scalp has been entirely used up and the war on these pests has ceased until further appropriation is made—Orville Crescent.

# ELTON.

Mr. Johnson, residing near Marshall, was in Elton this week.

Several large trees were torn out by the storm king Monday.

Miss Clara Carling, of West Brookfield, is in Elton this week.

Mr. J. Harrold, from Wayne county, spent several days with relatives at this place.

Rev. M. Beck delivered a Memorial sermon for the G. A. R.'s at Wilmet Sunday.

Mrs. Verd Tasker, of Apple Creek, spent the last day of the week with her parents, near West Lebanon.

Notwithstanding a very inauspicious morning, a large bank barn was raised for Mr. Ben Baughman Saturday.

Mr. Ed Boughman and Mr. Alfred Feilkaas spent a pleasant day near Canton, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Christ Camp.

A pleasant party of friends and former neighbors of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Myers surprised them Saturday evening at their home in the suburbs of Massillon.

# THE CYCLONE!

It Strikes Stark County,  
DESTROYING WHEREVER IT TOUCHES

It Levels the Canton Watch Works  
Doing Damage Estimated at Seventy-Five Thousand Dollars.

Special Dispatch to the Independent.

CANTON, May 28, 2:30 p. m.—The furious cyclone that passed over Stark county, redoubled in fury as it entered Canton, where it struck the big, new Hampden watch works building, erected in connection with the Dueber works. This is a three-story structure, and it was leveled to the ground for a distance of two hundred and fifty feet, a huge mass of brick being left in place of the stately pile. The damage, roughly estimated, will amount to \$75,000.

CANTON, May 28, 3 p. m.—The wind that proved so disastrous in this city came suddenly from the south, carrying signs, bill boards, and everything that lay in its path, thus doing considerable damage to a large amount of other property. We have no telegraphic or telephonic communication except to Massillon, all wires being down, and it is likely to be some time before they can be gotten in shape again. Several men were in the Hampden Watch Works when they went down, but they escaped with a few bruises.

Among other damage was the house of L. Balzer, brewer, the base ball grand stand, both being carried away and wrecked by force of the cyclone; also a French plate glass window at the Werner Paint & Glass Co. This was broken into pieces, and their awning was carried a half block from their store. Total loss on these smaller structures is estimated to be about \$8,000.

The sudden wind and rain storm this noon uprooted trees, overthrew a huge oak in the yard of Mr. R. H. Folger, made havoc in flower gardens, playfully tore awnings to shreds, broke awning frames which in turn broke plate glass at Joe Deutsch's and Schworm & Suhr's and did its best to wilt the plumage of the Uncle Tom's Cabin Company. But there it filed. The telephone wires are all up, but many are crossed.

# TRANSFERRED TO MASSILLON.

The Adjutant General Officially Locates Company F in this City.

GEN'L HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF OHIO,  
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
COLUMBUS, O., May 22, 1888.

# Special Orders, No. 65.

I. On application properly approved, the location of the headquarters of Company F Eighth Regiment of Infantry, Ohio National Guard, is hereby changed from Beach City, Stark county, to Massillon, in said county.

II. The commanding officer of said Eighth Regiment will upon the receipt of these orders inform the county commissioners of said county, of the substance of the same, and request that said company be furnished with a suitable armory and drill room as early as practicable, as required by law.

III. The commanding officer of said Eighth Regiment is charged with the execution of and execution of these orders. By command of the governor,  
H. A. AXLINE,  
Adjutant General.

Geo. R. GYGER,  
Commanding Eighth Regiment.

The foregoing explains itself. Captain Zimmerman has also a requisition upon the proper authorities for uniforms, knapsacks and so on, for all his men. The boys are going to devote themselves now to the hard work necessary to work about the perfection to which they as a company, aspire.

A correspondent of the Fremont News writes: "Our gas company is charging our manufacturers about as much as it would cost them to use coal and will not make a contract with them, even at those figures, for longer than one year. If this is the case it is almost useless for us to try to get any more large concerns to locate here." And so the evidences multiply that coal is king, and Massillon is its capital. With coal in front, stone behind, clay underneath, and railroad all around us, this is the place to locate.

# DALZELL LECTURES

About the Boys in Blue.

(From Tuesday's Daily)

When "Private" Dalzell's door opened yesterday, a long, lean and lank form rose up to greet the visitors, and in the dim light he looked not unlike the Knight of the Sorrowful Figure, come to life again. His long hair partly hid his hatchet face, and the chin whiskers and hollow eyes gave him an expression like Cervantes' hero, but when he opened his mouth to talk the illusion vanished, and he became an American, of the sort the English describe as typical, with a nasal twang and a choice vocabulary of slang. Still the "Private" is a college-bred man, and a man of parts, notwithstanding his oddities. He curled his legs under him as he reclined on his bed, and plentifully sprinkling the carpeted floor with tobacco juice opened a fire of conversation.

"How did they come to call me 'Private'?" (squirr). My name is James M. you know. But when I was a youngster in the army (squirr), I took to writing stuff for the papers, and signed my name 'Private' Dalzell. Then when I got home (squirr), the editors commenced to refer to me as 'Private' Dalzell, and it wasn't any use to try to stop 'em so I just adopted it (squirr). I tumbled to this lecture racket by accident (squirr). I was invited to talk to a post out West, and then a neighboring post invited me there, and before I knew it, I had a dozen engagements. Lord bless you, I don't pretend to lecture, but out West any man who has the gift of gab has got to talk (squirr). Great country, the West. Why, down in my country near Caldwell, when we've eleven offices to fill, our old soldiers step up and say, 'Now boys here's a string of places we don't want much, but suppose you give us the last place on the ticket, there's not much in it, you know' (squirr). But out West where there are eleven offices to fill, the boys come around and say: 'Gentlemen here are eleven offices we want ten. You can have the other.' And so the "Private" ran on, until it was time for him to prepare for his lecture.

The opera house was not occupied by more than one hundred persons, who listened to his talk on "The Boys in Blue." Mr. Dalzell became quite eloquent at times in speaking of the privations of the volunteer soldier.

They say we are a little bit cranky, said he, and I don't know but that we are. And we are going to remain so until the last living soldier is pensioned. They talk about our government being the most liberal that ever existed in its treatment of the soldiers. Why two thousand years ago, Greece provided for the maintenance of its veteran soldiers, and their orphans out of the public treasury, and not a single soldier who fought under the English Wellington, was ever allowed to want. They say that we are prone to exaggerate, and I guess we are. We talk of hundreds and thousands of men, while in reality there were but fifty-six thousand men killed the war, and at no time were there one hundred thousand men within fighting distance of the enemy when there were millions on the pay roll.

The lecture was listened to with attention and lasted until half past 9 o'clock.

# The Independent and the Conventions.

Upon the occasion of the National convention special care will be taken by THE INDEPENDENT to procure complete and satisfactory results. They will occupy from six to eight columns daily, and will consist of graphically written and illustrated accounts of incidents in and without the convention halls, and the formal proceedings which will be received by wire up to the hour of going to press.

**Paine's Celery Compound**

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND is a Nervine Tonic which never fails. Containing Celery and Cocca, those wonderful nerve stimulants, it speedily cures all nervous disorders.

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND purifies the blood, drives out the acids and, when causes Rheumatism, and restores the blood-making organs to a healthy condition. It is the true remedy for Rheumatism.

**KIDNEY COMPLAINTS**

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND quickly restores the liver and kidneys to perfect health. This cathartic power, combined with its tonic, makes it the best remedy for all kidney complaints.

**DYSPEPSIA**

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND strengthens the stomach, and quickens the nerves of the digestive organs. This is why it cures even the most chronic cases of Dyspepsia.

**CONSTIPATION**

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND is not a cathartic. It is a laxative, moving easy and natural action to the bowels. Its purity surely to lower the cost of medicine.

Recommended by professional and business men. Send for book.

Price \$1.00. Sold by Druggists.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO. PROPRIETORS, BURLINGTON, VT.

**BARGAINS. C. F. VON KANEL,**  
THE JEWELER,  
NO. 5 - - - W. MAIN STREET.  
HAS RECEIVED A LARGE LINE OF  
**Rogers & Bros. and Reed & Barton's Knives, Spoons, Forks, Napkin Rings, Pepper Bottles, Ladles, etc.**  
**At Von Kanel's.** Take advantage of the NEW STOCK. Don't Forget the place, No. 5 W. Main St.

# Weekly Book Ballads.

The following books for Summer reading have just been received:

"The vision of Sir Launfal," and other poems, by James Russell Lowell, Riverside Literature Series, 20cts.

W. D. Howell's best books "A Chance Acquaintance," "Dr. Breen's Practice" and "The Minister's Charge." Paper, each 50cts.

"Lammy's Children," by Mrs. Hartley, author of "Hogan M. P." etc., paper, 50 cents.

By arrangement with the N. Y. Ledger, Cassell & Co. are able to publish "Orion, the Gold Beater," by Sylvanus Cobb, the author, of "The Gunmaker of Moscow," etc. Paper, 50 cents.

"A Woman's Face, or a Lakeland Mystery," by Florence Warden, paper, 25 cents.

"The Dusanets," by Frank Stockton. Tells who the Dusanets were and what of Mrs. Leck's and Mrs. Aleshine, paper, 50 cents.

Sarah O. Jewett's "Deephaven," Boards, 16 mo., 50 cents.

"A Strange Manuscript, Found in a Copper Cylinder," illustrated by Gilbert Gaul. This story is equal to H. Rider Haggard or W. Clark Russell at their happiest moments. Harper's Monthly says: "It reads as if it might have been set down by Mr. Allen Quatermain himself under the influence of 'She.'" The author has a vivid imagination, a strong inventive faculty, and a happy power of adaptation." Cloth, 12 mo. \$1.25

For sale by THE INDEPENDENT Co., 20 East Main Street.

The cases of George Deewalt, Wm. Thom, and John Mansfield, all of Canton, charged with responsibility for the killing of A. Keller's mare, have been continued until Tuesday, when the trial will take place before a jury. C. C. Upham for the defense, and Solicitor Young and E. G. Willison for the prosecution. Young Hophold's hearing will take place afterward. An interesting suit is promised.

**FULL WEIGHT PURE**

**DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER**

**MOST PERFECT MADE**

Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Endorsed by the heads of the great universities as the strongest, purest, and most healthful. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain ammonia, lime or alum. Sold only in cases.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.  
NEW YORK CHICAGO ST. LOUIS.

**WEAK NERVES**

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND is a Nervine Tonic which never fails. Containing Celery and Cocca, those wonderful nerve stimulants, it speedily cures all nervous disorders.

**RHEUMATISM**

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# KNOX AND YOUMAN'S.



**SPANGLER & WADE,**  
Sole Agents and Headquarters for the Latest in  
**Hats, Caps, Ties, Fancy and White Shirts for Men and Boys, Star Shirt Waists, Hosiery, Night Shirts, all the popular Kid Gloves, Suspenders, Trunks, Traveling Bags and Valises. Price and Quality of all Goods Guaranteed or money refunded.**  
**SPANGLER & WADE,**  
No. 4 East Main Street, Massillon, O.

# Legal Notice.

Abraham B. Miller, whose place of residence is unknown, but is without the State of Ohio, will take notice that on April 10th, 1888, Henry Schneider filed his petition in the court of Common Pleas, of Stark county, Ohio, against him and Frances Miller, case No. 5778, therein stating, that on October 28th, 1878, he and said Frances Miller, jointly and severally, executed and conveyed to said Schneider, for \$300, on the west half of Lot No. 346, in Kent Jarvis's addition to the Town, now a part of said City of Massillon, in said county, 50 feet on front and rear and 14 feet deep, a certain tract of land, the width of way to 14 feet in width of the rear of said Lot for an alley to be thereafter determined by the owners of lots adjacent thereto, recorded in the mortgage records of said county, Vol. 51, page 372, and the other dated December 4, 1878, to said Schneider, direct, for \$120, on the west half of Lot No. 348, in the same addition, but in fact, and intended to be, on the west half of said Lot No. 346, with the reservation aforesaid, recorded in said mortgage records, Vol. 51, page 122, that in said proceedings, the court, for the satisfaction and payment of said mortgage claims, by mistake and inadvertence ordered to be sold, the east half of said Lot No. 346, with a like reservation to an alley, under which order the west half of said Lot No. 346 was in fact appraised and sold to said Schneider; but the Sheriff in his return of the order of sale stated that he had sold the east half thereof, and the sale having been confirmed by the court on Dec. 27, 1879, a deed ordered, the sheriff executed and delivered to said Schneider, a deed calling for the east half of said Lot No. 346, with said alley reservation, which deed is dated Dec. 27, 1879, and is recorded in the deed records of the county, Vol. 17, page 28-8.

The object and prayer of the petition are to have the errors and mistakes in said proceedings corrected, and to have the court adjudge the said proceedings and sale to be a nullity of all equities and rights of said Abraham B. Miller and Frances Miller, and each of them, in and to said west half of said Lot No. 346, subject to the reservation aforesaid, and said deed of Dec. 27, 1879, to be in fact a conveyance thereof, a void deed, and Schneider in fee simple, and for all other proper relief.

The person thus notified is required to answer on or before June 9, 1888.

HENRY SCHNEIDER, Plaintiff.

MASSILLON, O., April 12, 1888. 43-6

# Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed administrator, with the will annexed, of the Estate of Lydia H. Russell, late of Stark County, Ohio, deceased.

Dated the 8th day of March, 1888.

JOSEPH K. RUSSELL,  
Adm'r. with will annexed.

# Notice to Contractors.

Sealed proposals will be received by B. B. Rayl, Clerk of Board of Education, of Lawrence Township, Stark County, Ohio, at his office in J. W. Rayl's grocery store, Canal Fulton, until 12 o'clock at noon, on the 8th day of June, 1888, for the building of a school house, in said district No. 4, according to the plans and specifications on file in said office. Each bid must contain the names of every person interested in the same and be accompanied by a sufficient guarantee of some disinterested person, that, if the bid is accepted, the contract will be entered into and the performance of it properly secured. The bid for each kind of material specified in the specifications must be stated separately and the price of each given, together with the separate price of the work, according to each. None but the lowest responsible bid will be accepted, and the board may reject all bids.

By order of Board of Education.

B. B. RAYL,  
Township Clerk.

# Administrator Notice.

The undersigned has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of John Christman, late of Stark county, Ohio, deceased. All indebted to said estate are required to make prompt settlement, and all claims against said estate must be reported for payment.

NATHAN E. MORFITT,  
Administrator.

Dated April 25th, 1888.

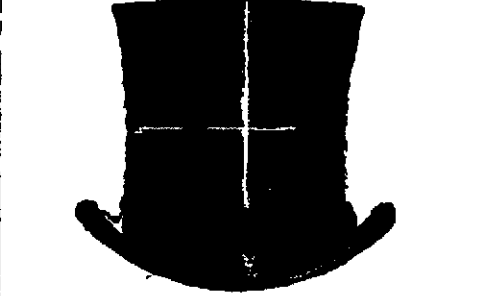
# Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.  
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.  
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.  
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.



**The Black Diamond Prepared Roofing**  
can be applied to either flat or steep roofs by any one. It is ready to lay when received and will last as long as the building stands.

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**FOREST CITY CHEMICAL CO.,**  
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**BROWN, NUTTALL & PEARL**  
Wool, Fur and Cloth Covered

**FEELER'S MATS.**

Picture of any candidate inside.

**ORDER NOW.**

**Walter Buhl & Co.**

DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

# Notice.

CANTON, May 2, 1888.  
To whom it may concern: This is to certify that William Caldwell, M. D., was this day appointed as physician and surgeon of the county poor of Lawrence township, for the period of one year, beginning June 1st 1888. All persons wishing the services of a county physician must call on Dr. Caldwell at No. 100 South Mill street, Massillon, Ohio, as he has other physicians for the treatment of county poor, will not be allowed by the ordinary directors.

J. MAUDRAIT, Jr. Secretary

L. BIRNHEAD, Director.

**ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO TO-DAY**  
**MASSILLON WAS A HOWLING WILDERNESS!**  
But this modern city, with its various advantages, enables me to sell  
**Wagons, Carriages, Carts, Backboards,**  
and in fact every kind of vehicle used, cheaper than any other dealer in the county. Call and see and convince yourself.  
**GEORGE L. MORSE,**  
Removed to 41 Erie Street, Massillon, Ohio.